

**The Standard.**

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah, under Act of Congress, March 9, 1879.

Published Daily, except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

One Month, in Advance.....\$7.50  
Six Months, in Advance.....42.50  
Twelve Months, in Advance...80.00

**Circulation Guarantee**

This certifies that the circulation of the **STANDARD** has been audited and is guaranteed by the Advertiser's Circulation Blue Book.

Published by the Standard, Ogden, Utah, July 20, 1932.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

The Evening and Semi-Weekly Standard.

Per Inch.

Daily, change each day.....20c  
E. O. D. change each issue.....21c  
Twice a week, change each issue.....22c  
Once a week.....23c  
One time or other irregular insertion.....25c

If advertisements run more than one week, charge following price per inch each day.

Per Inch.

Daily Adv. for two times.....28c  
Daily Adv. for three times.....36c  
Daily Adv. for one week.....14c  
E. O. D. Adv. for two times.....29c  
E. O. D. Adv. for three times.....37c  
E. O. D. Adv. for one week.....15c  
Twice a week, two times.....20c  
Twice a week, three times.....25c  
Twice a week, four or more times.....16c

**PREFERRED POSITION—15 to 50** per cent extra according to location.

**LOCAL READERS—15 cents** per line each first insertion, ten cents per line for each subsequent insertion, or 50 cents per line per week without change.

**RANDOM REFERENCES—25 cents** per line first insertion, 20 cents per line each subsequent insertion, or 90c per line per week or \$2.00 per line per month, change once each week.

**CLASSIFIED ADS—One cent** per word, no first insertion less than 25 cents, or two lines or more per week for 25c per line, change once each week.

**WANTS TO KNOW WHERE THE MONEY IS.**

"Editor Standard: Is it true that the City water department had \$10,000 cash on hand from the special tax collected last fall when the water works was paid for? If so, what was done with that money?"

(Signed) "G. H. GIBSON."

The amount of cash on hand, after paying for the waterworks, was \$9,756.89. We presume this money was used to pay for the improvements as we have already shown that the waterworks paid out about \$10,000 more than it received.

**IDAHO'S GROWTH IS HELPING OGDEN.**

Local houses, dealing with the farmers of northern Utah and southern Idaho, have information to the effect that the harvest this year will be beyond earlier expectations and there is in store for this section a great wave of prosperity as a result of the bumper crops.

Ogden business houses continue to hold a strong control over the wholesale trade of southern Idaho and the remarkable growth of that region is doing much for this city's advancement. No other western state is receiving the influx of settlers that Idaho is attracting and the growth of that state is phenomenal and of incalculable benefit to this part of Utah because of the trade relations.

**SHIFTING OF ACCOUNTS BY ADMINISTRATION.**

Who built the structure on the City Hall square now occupied as a machine shop and supply station by the waterworks?

We are told the expense of this building has been charged to the city. Why?

If the cost of the shop can be applied to the city account, why not charge the cost of the reservoir to the city?

We would not be surprised to find at the end of the year, when the city shall make a financial statement, to find the shop charged back to the waterworks, all resting upon whether the administration is anxious to make

**The Cough Syrup that rids the system of a cold by acting as a cathartic on the bowels is**

**BEES LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP**

Bees is the original laxative cough syrup, contains no opiates, gently moves the bowels, carrying the cold off through the natural channels. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

**SOLD BY GEO. F. CAYE AND DEPOT DRUG STORE.**

**POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.**

The financial troubles of Great Britain are multiplying to such an extent as to promise a clash between the Commons and the House of Lords. Not long ago Lord Lansdowne, in a political speech, made the statement that the unionists intended to disregard precedent and treat the budget when it reaches the house of lords from the house of commons as they would any other measure, says the Butte Miner. Heretofore the lords have not interfered with the financial measures of the government, the imposition of new taxes and expenditures being considered entirely the hands of the house of commons. Now, because of the dissatisfaction felt with the budget and the measures proposed to increase the revenues of the government, it is thought probable that the house of lords will take part in the legislation. Lord Lansdowne said that it was unthinkable that in a country where there were two chambers it should be left absolutely to one of them to impose a new financial system.

A London dispatch states that members of the government recently threatened that if the house of lords interfered with the budget they would appeal to the country on the question of reform, if not the abolition of that body. This would provoke a crisis such as England has not seen for generations.

The new budget adds so appreciably to the already heavy burden of taxation that the landowners and wealthy classes feel the limit has been reached. The increased naval appropriations and old age pension act have added tremendously to the cost of the government, and unless additional revenues are provided the present ministry could not possibly carry out its policies.

**DRY FARMS TO THE NORTH OF THIS CITY.**

There is a stretch of country, beginning at Roselle on the old Central Pacific line and running north into Idaho, which a few years ago was considered worthless that is now covered with the fence lines of dry farmers.

An Ogdenite and relatives lately took up 960 acres—a section and a half—in three locations, under the new arid land law, and since then every available acre for miles around has been applied for. They are clearing of sagebrush 40 acres on each 320-acre tract, in compliance with the law, and this fall they will sow the land, expecting next year to reap a harvest of golden grain. Then they will follow up the process of redeeming the other 40-acre tracts one by one until the whole surface of the earth in and near Roselle is under cultivation. They plan to use steam plows, when the large acreage is brought under cultivation, and in that manner reduce the cost of tilling the soil to a minimum.

This dry farming excitement is spreading and its possibilities are not yet defined. A Cache valley man three years ago bought 10,000 acres of land north of Roselle, just over the Idaho boundary line, from the state of Idaho, paying 25 cents an acre down, the balance to be paid in nine annual installments of 25 cents per acre. Last year he raised on a part of this big farm 45 bushels of wheat to the acre, obtaining money enough to pay for the land and today he is selling small farms from his holdings at \$8 an acre. This gives some idea of the possibilities of dry farming and discloses the drift of practical farmers to the dry farming sections.

We understand the big Crocker ranch at Promontory, containing thousands of acres, which has been purchased by David Eccles, M. S. Browning and others, is to be cut up for dry farming purposes. Those who secure a dry farm will be allowed 20 acres of watered land as a place for permanent residence, where they will be assured a crop every year. The combination of watered land and dry farm should prove most inviting to all farmers who are looking for a broader field.

**CUT OFF FROM EAST OF OGDEN.**

The Desert News of yesterday contained this piece of railroad "news":

The plan of the Union Pacific railroad, projected some years since, for building a cutoff from the point where the road emerges from Weber canyon across the point of the mountain eight miles south of Ogden, and directly through to Salt Lake City, seems to have taken material form. Contracts have been let to double the Oregon Short Line track from Wood's Cross to Layton, at which latter point the cutoff from Weber canyon will join onto the tracks of the Short Line. The plan is to tunnel through the mountain point at the mouth of the canyon and make a separate connection there for through passenger business, which will make a reduction of between sixteen and twenty miles and consequent saving of time on through business for the Union Pacific.

It is also said that it is the plan of the Harriman interests to eventually continue the Salt Lake street railway system north to Ogden, paralleling the Union Pacific from Utah, this being a link in the proposed suburban line reaching from Payson on the south to Logan.

Eight surveys of this proposed cutoff have been made and each line run proved that great difficulties were to be overcome, if the cut-off were built. The route is through sandhills similar to the small sand dunes to the southwest of Ogden, which the Oregon Short Line was nearly a year in cutting through. The most favorable survey includes a tunnel over a mile long and deep cuts in sand. We understand that on none of the surveys

was a maximum grade of less than 1 per cent obtained. If that is true, the cutoff would present no advantages over the line through Ogden to Salt Lake, while there would be the disadvantage of running a stub train from the junction point to Ogden or forcing passengers for Ogden to go to Salt Lake and thence back to Ogden.

Of course there are certain influences at work directing all energy against Ogden as a railroad center, but if the people of this city are alive to their best interests much of the pernicious work can be checked.

**STATE NEWS**

(Continued from Page Two)

**GIRL PERSECUTED BY BLACK MAN**

Cashier at Luna Theater Causes Arrest of Troublesome Negro.

Salt Lake, July 31.—Goldie Lester, an attractive brunette, who is cashier at the Luna theater, appealed to the police last night to be protected against the advances of a negro, who has been in the habit of standing at the entrance of the theater and staring at her and following her on the street at the close of her work. On one occasion he wrote an insulting letter to her.

From the name on the letter, which she retained as evidence, Detective Howell last night arrested H. E. Thomas, a dark-skinned negro whom he found at 36 Franklin avenue, living with a white woman. He was charged with indecent conduct.

According to the story of the girl, the negro has been persecuting her for several days. She claims never to have spoken a word to him. He became obnoxious the first time after purchasing a ticket, and when she passed him the change for a dollar he shoved it back and asked her to keep it. The girl refused.

From that time on he has made it a practice to stand on the street in front of the theater and stare at the girl, and a few nights ago got so bold as to follow her to the car, take a seat near her and oggle her at her mother. She said she went to the other end of the car, only to be followed by the negro, who took a seat nearby and tried to force his attentions on her.

**DOZEN NEGRO WOMEN TAKEN IN POLICE RAID.**

Salt Lake, July 31.—Nearly a dozen negroes were taken by the police last night in a raid made on the American house, a notorious rendezvous for characters of that race.

All of them are said to be of the class of negro women pickpockets who roam the streets at all hours of the night and cause many complaints to be made by their victims at headquarters.

It was a systematic raid, extending over a period of about three hours. Special Officer Riley and Patrolman Harris took one of the women in charge at about 9 o'clock, and up to midnight about a dozen had been landed in jail by the patrolmen in their periodic trips to the house, when they picked up any that happened to be in sight.

The raid was the preliminary of a general cleaning up of this class of women, of whom the police hope to rid the city before the opening of the approaching G. A. R. encampment. The prisoners gave the following names: Annie Prosser, Cora Martin, Annie Sorensen, Edna Hall, Alice Brown, Mary Spencer, Irene Collier, Jeannette Scott, Babe Rivers and Jack Spencer.

**STRONG BOX LEFT IN PAWN BY CUMMINGS**

Salt Lake, July 31.—A peculiar incident in connection with John H. Cummings, one of the pair of daylight holdups convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the hold-up and robbery of Cashier D. F. Sweet, developed yesterday after the case had been closed.

A local pawnbroker recognized Cummings as the man who had brought to him a combination strong box for pawn a few weeks ago, and an effort is being made to learn the contents.

Cummings alone is thought to know the combination of the box, which is believed to contain articles that may have a bearing on recent crimes in this city. Unless he consents to open it, however, there is no way of getting inside except by forcing it open. The box is considered a valuable one, and where Cummings secured it is unknown. Before he is taken to the penitentiary he will be requested to reveal the combination or to open it himself.

**CHURCHES**

**First Church of Christ, Scientist—** Holds service at 11 a. m. in the new Masonic Temple, Washington avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. Subject: "Love." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Wednesday evening testimonial meetings are held at 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend these services. Free readings rooms are open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 2 to 5 p. m. in same building.

**German Evangelical St. Paul's Church—** At Lutheran church, Twenty-third and Jefferson avenue. Only Sunday school will be held the coming Sunday at 9 o'clock, August 1, 1932. The minister of the congregation will be at Payette, Idaho, to conduct the service at that place on Sunday. P. Ph. Tester, 2739 Madison avenue. Phone 3804-1.

**Swedish Lutheran Church—** Corner of Jefferson avenue and Twenty-third street. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Services at 11. Ladies' Aid will meet August 13 with Mrs. John Swanson, 948 Capital avenue. The annual Lutheran League and Sunday school picnic will be held at Lagoon, August 11.

**Central Park Presbyterian Church—** Corner Thirty-first and Washington avenue. Preaching service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, also the celebration of the Lord's supper will be observed at this hour. Sunday school, 12:20. Prayer meeting and Bible study, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone. Rev. S. C. C. Hickman, pastor.

**First Methodist Episcopal Church—** 418 Twenty-fourth street. Rev. G. W. McCreary, pastor. 10:00 a. m., Sunday school. Mr. B. E. Newton, superintendent.

**Special Sale of Summer Furniture**

**Refrigerators, Porch Screens, Lawn and Porch Furniture, Camp Furniture**

**All must be closed out now. We have no use for them, have you?**



**TUSCULUM PORCH SHADES**

"TUSCULUM," THE TOUGH, PLIABLE, DURABLE FIBER, that will outwear anything ever made up in the porch screen line, and are treated with a preparation making them weather and sun-proof.

REFRIGERATORS	
\$33.50 kind for .....	\$22.50
\$32.00 kind for .....	\$19.75
\$28.50 kind for .....	\$16.50
\$22.00 kind for .....	\$14.50

\$4.00 kind, 4x8 ft., now only.....	\$2.75
\$6.00 kind, 6x8 ft., now only.....	\$4.25
\$8.00 kind, 8x8 ft., now only.....	\$5.75

**THESE AND MANY OTHER ITEMS IN COOL, COMFORT-GIVING FURNISHINGS, AT ALMOST HALF PRICE. YOU CAN MAKE THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS VERY ENJOYABLE FOR A VERY LITTLE MONEY.**

**A new line of new handsome Go-carts just received. Let us show you**

**OGDEN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.**

**HYRUM PINGREE, Manager**

Ogden's Leading Furniture Store

**MONDELL OBJECTS**

(Continued from Page One.)

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Mr. Payne will open tomorrow's proceedings with an exhaustive statement in explanation of the bill.

Practically all the administrative features of the tariff bill adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1940, when 25 per cent ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country giving its best rates to United States products, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country is to be added to the United States treatment reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to officers in administering the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be determined by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give ten days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties containing no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

The Philippine free trade provision provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth or product of, or manufactured in, the Philippine Islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or the United States, or both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total value."

Rice is the only exception to the free provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free importation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year. On wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed, the annual limitation is 300,000 pounds; on filler tobacco, one million pounds, and on cigars, 150,000,000.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked with their termination by their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of customs laws was adopted. It is intended to prevent under-valuation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for a customs

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**GOLD MEDAL FOLDING CAMP COT**

Comfortable and strong, guaranteed to hold up half a ton; folded is 3 ft. 3 in. long, 4x5 in. thick. Special price only.....\$2.99

**FOLDING CAMP STOOLS**

Light, strong and handy. Special, 45c and up

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**VESSEL IS CRIPPLED BY MANY JELLY FISH**

Boston, July 31.—That an ocean steamship could be completely crippled by jellyfish, brought to a standstill and finally compelled to anchor until the engine room force could overcome the difficulty, seems impossible, but such was the experience of the British steamer Indramayo on the passage from Boston to New York.

While going through Vineyard Sound the engines finally began to act strangely, and the chief engineer reported the matter to Captain Thirkell.

Investigation showed that it was impossible to get water into the condenser.

The engineers found the cylinders

**MONDELL OBJECTS**

(Continued from Page One.)

Washington, July 30.—Entering upon the last stages of its consideration by congress, the tariff bill, as reported by the conferees, was submitted today to the house by Chairman Payne and ordered printed in the congressional record.

Discussion at the conference report will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the indications being that a day will suffice for its adoption. Three hundred and fifty of the 390 members were in their seats when Chairman Payne passed up to the speaker's desk the bulky document which had occupied the attention of congress for four and a half months, and then the Republicans applauded.

Mr. Payne will open tomorrow's proceedings with an exhaustive statement in explanation of the bill.

Practically all the administrative features of the tariff bill adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as well as numerous other features.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1940, when 25 per cent ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country giving its best rates to United States products, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country is to be added to the United States treatment reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to officers in administering the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be determined by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give ten days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties containing no stipulation in regard to their termination by diplomatic action shall be abrogated by a notice of six months from the president to those countries, the notice dating from April 30, 1909, on which date Secretary Knox notified foreign governments that the United States would soon ask them to enter into new tariff relations.

The Philippine free trade provision provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth or product of, or manufactured in, the Philippine Islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or the United States, or both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent of their total value."

Rice is the only exception to the free provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free importation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year. On wrapper and filler tobacco, when mixed, the annual limitation is 300,000 pounds; on filler tobacco, one million pounds, and on cigars, 150,000,000.

A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked with their termination by their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of customs laws was adopted. It is intended to prevent under-valuation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for a customs

**HEAT WAVE CAUSE OF THREE DEATHS**

Pittsburg, July 31.—Three deaths occurred yesterday from the heat wave holding Pittsburg in its grasp. Clouds obscuring the sun afforded slight relief, a maximum temperature of eighty-four degrees being recorded. No amelioration of conditions is anticipated today.

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